EXHIBIT A

2.1

retaliated against, that he was pushing for his promotion, basically, for himself and a group of others.

Now, we believe we have a good defense as a matter of law on that, that complaints at a union meeting about your job position is not protected public speech. And in fact, we were maintaining that position even before Garcetti, based upon other Supreme Court precedent.

But still, it is only prudent in the discovery phase of the case -- the motion deadline is fast upon us -- but it's only prudent in the discovery phase of a case to track down the plaintiff's version. And it was particularly remarkable here because of the five or six people who signed the May memo, three of them got promoted. Of the three people who signed the July memo, one got promoted.

So I suppose the plaintiff is going to say and we were expecting maybe the witnesses would say that, well, he was especially outspoken. He was exceptionally critical of the administration. So to try to figure that out, you know, to get to the bottom of that, we put a subpoena out for Sergeant Schlecker. And at the deposition at Page 135-136, he says, You talked to Rob Schlecker?

And the answer was, Rob Schlecker -- now this is the deponent -- is or was at the time vice president of the FOP. He and I spoke on several occasions during April, May, June, sort of the July time period, about my dissatisfaction

retaliated against me. And I don't think it's fair that we would have to go to trial only accepting his version of those conversations.

Now, we have got somebody who is a witness. I read the passage from the deposition, at Page 135 and 36, where he said he spoke on several occasions to Schlecker during April, May, June and July about his dissatisfaction. And Schlecker opined that you were retaliated against. So both because Schlecker is a witness and because he was present — this is the first I have heard he wasn't at the first meeting. But he was at the second meeting. I think he is a relevant witness. We didn't create it this way.

If in every lawsuit -- and I don't represent the County. But if in every lawsuit one started to see that the first move by the County Law Department was to put a subpoena out for union officials to start looking through their records, you know, then you would have something. Or then Mr. Stoner would have something and Your Honor could tee off on that type of litigating pattern.

But this was at a deposition in late May.

Navarro said -- in his interrogatories, he identifies

Schlecker as one of the people he spoke with. Following up

at the deposition in late May, he spoke several times with

Schlecker throughout the interval. I think it is relevant

what he said -- bearing in mind, I don't want to argue so

forcefully that I cloud the fact that under Garcetti I don't think any of this is public speech. But if it is going to be what this case is tried about, I think we are entitled to get another point of view, another witness other than the plaintiff himself about those meetings.

THE COURT: Mr. Stoner, do you want to react to that?

MR. STONER: Yes, sir.

As Mr. Goddess told you, Mr. Schlecker was one of 80-some people that were identified by Mr. Navarro as persons who might have knowledge of the incidents. Reading his deposition, many of those people he has identified as people that he thinks might have information about it. What Mr. Schlecker would be probably only able to say is in the context of what Mr. Navarro said in relation to asking for an attorney, not in the sense of what he said that was critical of the administration or somehow his free speech.

I just don't see any scenario where the FOP could be accused of restricting his free speech.

If the issue is the speech that he made to the FOP at the rules committee meeting was somehow transmitted back to the administration and the administration used that, that is not the allegation that is made by the plaintiff in the complaint.

Mr. Martin is here on the line. I don't know